

Glossary

- Abortion:* This includes induced early foetal deaths and excludes spontaneous abortions (miscarriages).
- Adolescents:* According to the UN concept, these are people aged between 10 and 19. The term includes early, middle and late adolescence.
- Adolescent birth rate:* This measures the frequency of childbirths among very young women. In the Statistical Annex it represents the number of live births among women 15-19 years of age per 1,000 mid-year female population in the same age group.
- Children in infant homes:* The number of children in infant homes is a useful proxy for indicators of child abandonment and institutional care. Infant homes typically care for very young children (0-3 years) who have been left without parental care, although infants may enter the homes on temporary placement, and children may also sometimes be above 3 years old.
- Children in out-of-home care:* The sum of all children in residential care, foster care and guardianship.
- Children in residential care:* This refers to children in infant homes, orphanages and boarding homes and schools, including homes for disabled children, family-type homes, SOS villages, and so on. Children in punitive institutions are normally excluded from “children in residential care”.
- Consumer price index:* The most widely used measure of inflation, the CPI is a comparison of the price levels of a representative basket of consumer goods and services recorded in retail trade outlets and service units during two periods. The aggregate index is based on actual consumer expenditure patterns gauged through household surveys.
- Crime and sentencing rates:* Crime data cover reported and registered crime only. Crime and sentencing rates are subject to national legislation, which varies widely within the region. This hinders comparisons among countries and years.
- Crude birth rate:* The CBR measures the frequency of childbirths in a population. In the Statistical Annex it represents the number of live births per 1,000 mid-year population.
- Crude death rate:* The CDR measures the frequency of deaths in a population. In the Statistical Annex it represents the number of deaths per 1,000 mid-year population.
- Employed:* This category comprises all persons above a specific age who are in paid employment (working or with a job, but not working) or in self-employment (working or with an enterprise, but not working).
- Employment ratio:* In this publication the employment ratio represents the share of the total number of employed as a percentage of the population aged 15-59. It differs from the employment rate, which considers only the labour force.
- Enrolment rates:* The net enrolment rate is based on the number of children in a specified age group (corresponding to legislated standards) enrolled at a given level of education divided by the total number of children in the same age group in the general population. The gross enrolment rate is based on the number of children, regardless of age, enrolled at a given level of education divided by the total number of children in the general population that corresponds to the age group specified for that level of education.
- Enrolment rates by education level:* Selected definitions in the International Standard Classification System of Education Levels (ISCED97) are given below as a general guideline, though the situation may differ among countries.

- Kindergarten (ISCED 0): This generally covers children in the 3-5 or 3-6 age group and excludes nursery provision for the 0-2 age group.
- Basic education (ISCED 1 and 2): Basic education, often called “compulsory schooling” or “elementary schooling”, normally lasts from age 6 or 7 to age 14 or 15. This is often divided into primary (to age 10) and lower secondary levels.
- General secondary (ISCED 3A): General secondary schools (gymnasia/lycees) offer two- to four-year programmes of academic study, often leading to higher education, with entry on a selective basis. In CIS countries, general secondary typically comprises the two or three upper classes of the comprehensive school, while in countries in Central and Eastern Europe it involves longer programmes at separate institutions. In a number of countries, gymnasium streams begin in lower secondary grades.
- Vocational/technical education (ISCED 3B and 3C): These levels offer programmes that prepare for entry in specific occupations or trades. The programmes may or may not allow students to continue on to higher education. In this publication, for some countries, courses of post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4) are included.
- Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4): This offers more advanced programmes than those offered at ISCED 3. It is aimed at broadening the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at level 3. It does not lead to a university degree or a recognized equivalent qualification.
- The first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5): This offers tertiary programmes with a more advanced educational content than that offered at levels 3 and 4. Entry requires successful completion of ISCED level 3A or 3B or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4. It provides a non-doctorate-related university degree or a recognized equivalent qualification.

In this publication, enrolment in higher education represents IRC estimates based on the number of students in post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 4) and the first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5). Advanced degree-granting tertiary education (ISCED 6) is often excluded.

Foster/guardian care: Children in foster and guardian care are in public care in the legal sense, but are placed with families rather than in institutions. Foster parents normally receive a special fee or allowance; in many countries this is not available for guardians who are relatives (for example, grandparents).

General government balance: The difference between government revenues and government expenditures, this usually includes local, state and central governments, but the practice may vary among countries. The balance may be positive or negative.

Gini coefficient: The “Gini” is a measure of the degree of inequality in the distribution of earnings and income. It is equal to “0” in the case of total earnings/income equality (everyone receives the same earnings/income) and to “1” in the case of total inequality (one person receives all the earnings/income).

Gross adoption rate: This is used as a proxy for the de-institutionalization of children. The gross adoption rate in the Statistical Annex represents the total number of adoptions per 100,000 children aged 0-3, though there may be adoptions of older children as well.

Gross domestic product: GDP is the most widely used concept of national income defined in the System of National Accounts. It represents the total final output of goods and services produced by an economy during a given period regardless of the allocation to domestic and

foreign claims and is calculated without making deductions for depreciation. (See also *net material product*.)

Infant mortality rate: The IMR is a measure of the probability of dying between birth and 1 year of age. It represents the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births during the same period. (See also *live births*.)

Life expectancy at birth: A widely used measure of the general level of mortality, this is the theoretical number of years a newborn will live if the age-specific mortality rates in the year of birth are taken as constant. It represents for a given year the sum of the mortality rates for all ages combined.

Live births: According to the standard definition of the World Health Organization, this includes all births, with the exception of stillbirths, regardless of the size, gestation age, or “viability” of the newborn infant, or his or her death soon after birth or before the required birth-registration date. Only a few countries covered in this publication employed this concept before the transition; many used the so-called “Soviet concept”, while others relied on national concepts. However, most countries have now adopted the WHO definition, and only a few still use the Soviet concept. The Soviet concept excludes infants born with no breath, but with other signs of life (“stillbirths” in the Soviet concept) and infants born before the end of the 28th week of pregnancy at a weight under 1,000 grams or a length under 35 centimetres and who die during the first seven days of life (“miscarriages”).

Maternal mortality rate: This is the annual number of deaths of women due to pregnancy or childbirth-related causes per 100,000 live births.

Net material product: A concept of national income used widely in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union before the transition, this includes the total final output of goods and productive services for a given period, but disregards activities (such as health care, education, or public administration) that do not result in material output. (See also *gross domestic product*.)

Population data: These refer to de facto population (all people physically present in an area at the time of a population census or population estimate) as opposed to de jure population (all people who are resident in an area, including those who may be temporarily absent). Typically, refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are excluded.

Public expenditure on education: This represents current and capital expenditures on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities. Household contributions are normally excluded.

Rate of natural population increase: This is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a given year divided by the mid-year population. It excludes changes due to migration and may be positive or negative.

Real wage: A proxy for the quantity of goods and services a money wage can buy, the real wage represents the money wage adjusted for inflation.

Total fertility rate: An overall measure of fertility, this represents the theoretical number of births to a woman during her childbearing years taking the given year’s age-specific birth rates as a constant. It is calculated as the sum of the age-specific birth rates for all women of childbearing age.

Under-5 mortality rate: The U5MR measures the probability of dying between birth and age 5. It represents the annual number of deaths of children under age 5 per 1,000 live births. In the Statistical Annex the U5MR has been calculated by comparing the number of under-5 deaths

to the number of live births in the current year rather than in the year the deceased children were born.

Unemployed: According to the ILO methodology, this category comprises all persons above a specific age who, during a specified brief time-reference period, have been without work (that is, not in paid employment or self-employment), are available for work, and are seeking work (that is, have taken specific steps in the specified period to seek paid employment or self-employment). This concept differs from registered unemployment, which refers to the segment of the labour force registered at labour offices as unemployed. The latter administrative approach reflects national rules and conditions and usually generates figures which are different from those resulting from surveys relying on the ILO concept of unemployment.

Working-age population: The working-age population refers to individuals above the age of compulsory education and below the official retirement age. Most often this includes men aged 15-59 and women aged 15-54 in the countries of the region. However, this standardized definition may differ from the current definitions of “working age” in some countries due to a gradual increase in the retirement age for both genders.